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United States and nine of the most important state papers of President Wilson are printed as appendixes. The author's own contribution consists of seven short chapters of comment upon the rôle of the President and of the party system in the United States, and the personality and the foreign policy of President Wilson. M. Paul Painlevé has contributed a brief but striking preface. The volume is obviously a war book, quickly prepared to meet an urgent demand. It represents the impressions of a well-informed publicist who knows much about the public affairs of many countries, but more of Europe than of America. While there is much in the book to which exception might be taken in respect to correct comprehension of American history of earlier date, the view which it presents of the course taken by the United States in regard to the war is in general correct and appreciative. As that is the part by which its readers are most likely to be impressed, it will undoubtedly serve a useful public purpose.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

*The Philippines to the End of the Military Régime: America Overseas.* By CHARLES BURKE ELLIOTT, Ph.D., LL.D. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. [1916.] Pp. [xx], 541. \$4.50.)

*The Philippines to the End of the Commission Government: a Study in Tropical Democracy.* By the same. (*Ibid.* [1917.] Pp. [xxii], 541. \$4.50.)

THESE two volumes, although issued separately, really form a single continuous unit, and might better have been published as volumes I. and II. of the same work. They are capital books for a general library or for a special collection on the Philippines and the Far East. Taken in connection with the two posthumous volumes of James A. LeRoy, namely, *The Americans in the Philippines* (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914), unfortunately unfinished at the death of the author, they permit of a very fair estimate of the work of the United States in the Philippine Islands. Judge Elliott (at present associate justice of the supreme court of Minnesota) was himself a distinguished official in the Philippine Islands, first as associate justice of the supreme court, and later as a member of the Philippine Commission with the portfolio of commerce and police. He was, therefore, in close touch with the government that had been set up in the Philippines by the United States, and should be expected to speak with authority on all questions connected with that government, especially the Commission government. He is also a keen, though unpretentious and modest, student of men and affairs, and his opinions are worthy of attention.

Both volumes show unusually wide reading, and in addition to standard and well-known authorities, both of them contain in the foot-notes many excellent bibliographical references not usually cited. In addi-

tion, the second volume contains a good working bibliography (by no means complete) of books and articles on colonization and colonial problems and the Philippines, the latter section including "Books and Important Pamphlets" and "Documents and other Government Publications". Both volumes are written in a spirit of sympathy and of fairness toward American and Filipino, and with no apology to either when the author cannot agree with or countenance any action or policy. He makes no attempt to hide his disagreement with certain acts and policies of the Forbes administration, of which he was himself a part, nor does he hesitate to condemn any tendency in the present administration, with which he is not in harmony, and while considerate toward the Filipino, he does not always deal in honeyed phrases. He is severe, but not unjust, toward the so-called anti-imperialistic movement, and he insists on the legality of the United States occupation of the Philippines, the lack of any chicanery or any double-dealing with Aguinaldo and the Filipino insurgents, the fair-mindedness of Admiral Dewey, and the honest and sincere efforts of the majority of Americans connected with the Philippines. On the other hand, he has not been slow to praise any qualities and capacities manifest in the Filipinos, or the progress attained by them, although the difference of nationality will doubtless cause Filipinos to disagree with some of his conclusions. On the whole, the work bears the stamp of optimism, tempered somewhat by fear lest the government of the United States has permitted too rapid an advance to the Filipinos in self-government, especially since the inception of the Harrison administration and the passage of the so-called Jones Bill.

Both volumes are marred greatly by numerous errors in proof-reading, which are seen especially in geographical and other proper names and foreign words and phrases. A few citations will be sufficient to show this, but it is hoped that if a second edition of this work is published, care will be taken to correct all errors of proof-reading. In volume I. the French quotation is badly confused (pp. 52-53); "Mara-vales" occurs instead of Mariveles (p. 71); "Zertschrift" for Zeitschrift (p. 86); "Caspar" for Gaspar (p. 105); "Homonlion" for Homonhon (p. 143); "Badojis" for Badajoz (p. 145); "picus" for pieuse (p. 149, note 18); "Grigolva" for Grijalva (note 19); "pacification" for pacificación and "conquesto" for conquista (p. 151); Arthur Helps appears as "Arthur Heaps" (p. 180, note 25), and the author of *The Mastery of the Pacific* masquerades as "Coleridge" (p. 373). The second volume also contains many errors of like nature, but not so many as the first.

The first volume contains eighteen chapters, divided as follows: Introductory, The Theory and Practice of Colonization; part I., The Land and the People, chapters II.-IV.; part II., The Historical Background, chapters V.-VII.; part III., The Spanish Colonial System, chapters VIII.-XI.; part IV., American Occupation and Change of Sovereignty,

chapters XII.-XVIII. The necessity for the introductory chapter might be questioned, although it is of convenience to the general reader. Only the latter part of it deals specifically with the United States and the Philippines. In part I. is given a general description of the Philippines and of the native peoples; in part II., the discovery and conquest, two and a half centuries of stagnation, and the awakening and revolt of the Filipinos; in part III., the Spanish governmental organization, legislation, codes and courts, taxation and revenue, and personal status and trade restrictions; and in part IV., to which the preceding parts are but a preface, the capture of Manila by United States forces, the peace protocol and the treaty of Paris, the policy of expansion and the anti-imperialists, the diplomacy of the consulates (being the early relations with the Filipino insurgents), the period of military occupation, the Filipino rebellion and the days of the empire, and the end of the military régime. The descriptive part abounds in well-written passages, and the book throughout is written in a very readable style, with a few lapses, however, from the dignity that a book of this character should maintain. There are many generalizations which show keen insight, such for instance as (p. 41) that the United States "skilfully adopted as her own the cry which the Filipinos had raised of 'the Philippines for the Filipinos', and has been able in a measure to direct a movement which could not be suppressed". The parts dealing with the peoples of the Philippines leave much to be desired, and the same is true of the chapters on historical backgrounds, though part III. will be read with interest, and the wish that it were longer. In the fourth part, however, there is much sound matter, and this part of the book will be read to advantage, especially the chapter dealing with the peace protocol and the treaty of Paris.

The second volume consists of nineteen chapters which treat of the following: the new civil government; the aftermath of war; disentangling Church and State—the friar lands; congressional legislation for the Philippines; the provinces and municipalities; the commission government and its administration; finance, taxation, and trade; defense and public safety—the army and navy; sanitation and health; the Philippine schools; the labor problem; the policy of material development; transportation and communication; Philippine agriculture; policies and personnel; the independence movement and the reorganized government. There are also useful appendixes as follows: treaty of peace between the United States and Spain of December 10, 1898; instructions of the President to the Schurman commission; instructions to the Taft commission; three proclamations of Aguinaldo; the constitution of the Philippine republic; a list of leading officials of the Philippine government; the Philippine government law of 1916; and a statement of the cost of the army in the Philippines. This volume is a contribution to our knowledge of the Philippines and is worth careful reading, as it contains information along a great many lines on which there is constant

inquiry. Anyone who has been in the Philippines will agree with one of Judge Elliott's conclusions which will be found in his preface to this second volume:

We have changed the face of the country, and given law, order, justice, and equal rights and opportunities to the people, but they are no more Americans to-day than they were two decades ago. . . . A few individuals have been partially Americanized, but it is very doubtful whether we have materially changed the fundamental character of the Filipino people.

But we are tempted to ask why we should try to make Americans out of the Filipinos, and to suggest that American effort has been expended primarily in directions to aid the Filipino to find himself and to learn the great lesson of social control, in order that he may develop along the lines best suited to him.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*Biografía del General José Félix Ribas, Primer Teniente de Bolívar en 1813 y 1814: Época de la Guerra á Muerte.* Por JUAN VICENTE GONZÁLEZ. [Biblioteca Ayacucho.] (Madrid: Editorial-América. [1917.] Pp. 302. 5 pesetas.)

*El Libertador Bolívar y el Deán Funes en la Política Argentina: Revisión de la Historia Argentina.* Por J. FRANCISCO V. SILVA. [Ibid.] (Ibid. [1917.] Pp. 421. 8.50 pesetas.)

LIKE their immediate predecessors, these additions to the *Biblioteca Ayacucho* are works written by historians living long after the persons whose careers they describe. Only in the sense that they deal with events centring about Bolívar and his times do they conform to the original purpose of the series edited by Rufino Blanco-Fombona, which was to reproduce contemporary memoirs. Neither of them is supplied with introduction or comment.

The biography of José Félix Ribas in its present form is a reprint of the edition brought out in Paris in 1913, except that it omits a brief notice of the author and a long prefatory essay by Sr. Blanco-Fombona on Bolívar's proclamation of "war to the death". It appeared originally in a periodical published by González himself at Caracas in 1865. The author was one of the most active polemical writers of his time. Student, satirist, historian, educator, and journalist, eloquent, impetuous, ardent, romantic, and impassioned, one to whom politics was the chief joy in life—he represented well the versatility and the controversial spirit that characterize Spanish-American writers of his own age and of many that were to follow him. The deeds of Ribas certainly furnished his Venezuelan biographer with material that suited his temperament, and the result is an excellent piece of Spanish prose, vigorous and graphic in diction, even if a bit rhetorical and discursive in style.

Ribas was an uncle by marriage of Bolívar, and served as his chief